NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

Vol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1805. [No. 2248.

...W PUBLICATION.

...Received from Boston, and for Sale ...ce of the Newport Mercury,

(Price one dollar.)

A Poem, entitled,

...OCRACY UNVEILED:

OR,

...NNY stripped of the GARB ...OF PATRIOTISM.

...OPHER CAUSTIC, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c. ...or of "Terrible Tractoration."

...rum domus sceles omne retexit.

...nes! You Rogues! you're all found out! ...THE PEOPLE," I've no doubt, ...period to your dashing, ...BEST men will come in fashion."

...1805.

...W LUMBER YARD.

...scribers inform the public, That they ...opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf ...t, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, ...; where they will furnish Lumber of ...ription on the most reasonable terms, ...arge or small quantities, for cash or ap...dit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

..., *May* 3, 1805.

...old at PUBLIC AUCTION,

...day the 20th of May inst. on the ...mises, at X o'clock, A. M.

...ing-House, and Lot of Land, situated ...ston's-Point, in Third-street.—Condi...be made known, at the time and place

ANN BUTTS.

...t, *May* 3, 1805.

...n, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas.*

...creditors of *Jesse Larkin*, of Richmond, ... residing in South-Kingstown, in the ... Washington, labourer (an insolvent ... whom the General Assembly have grant...fit of the act passed in June, A. D. 1756) ...d to appear before the Court of Com... for the county of Washington, to be ... said South-Kingstown on the second ... of August, A. D. 1805, if they see fit, ...there to nominate assignees for receiving ...mining the claims against said insolvent, ...g an assignment of his effects for the ... his creditors.

SAMUEL HELME, *Clerk.*

...Kingstown, *April* 30, 1805.

...ONE CENT REWARD.

...away from the subscriber, on Sunday the ...ult. an indented Apprentice Boy, by ... of *Joseph Rounds*, aged about twenty ...age.—Whoever will return him to the ..., shall receive the above Reward, but no ...paid.

PATIENCE BRIGGS.

...n, *May* 2, 1805.

All Masters of vessels and others are forbid ...ing or carrying off said Boy, upon the ... of the law.

... & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

...at *No.* 156, *Thames-Street*,

...n Hand, and now are selling, an excel...ortment of *English, India, and Grocery* ...OS, *consisting of*

...RFINE, 2d and ...w-priced Broad-..., Cassimeres, and ...ets.
... and coloured 6-4 ...4-4 Cambrics.
...patent Cord.
...ings and Persians, ...us widths and co...
...nted Morocco, ...-skin and fluff ...
...oled Do.
...f all prices and ...ties, both English ... American manu...red.

Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin,
Souchong, and
Bohea
} Fresh Teas

Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flose, French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and
Ginger.

...esh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, fil... knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirt...c. all at the manufactory prices.

...ew hundred bushels of coarse Ruma Salt, ...e for dairies, &c.

...e above articles will be sold on reasonable ... for cash, or approved credit, and all favours ...fully received.

...wport, *1st of 3d mo.* 1805.

TIN WARE.

...ATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,

...tfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

...HAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-...et, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable ...ms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks ... friends for past favours, and solicits a conti...nce of them. —Cash and the highest price ...en for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

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AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

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ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 180...

WASHINGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

THE Managers having taken an account of the sale of Tickets in this Lottery, are happy to inform the public, That the disposal of them has been such, as to warrant their fixing a day for drawing, which is announced to commence on the 24th day of June next, in the Academy-Hall, and will continue until the same be completed.—The Tickets remaining unsold, are placed in the hands of the following persons for sale, (and the continuance of the public patronage is solicited, in the disposal of them) viz.—Jabez Dennison (at the Newport Insurance-Office;) Jacob Richardson, Post-Master; William R. Wilder, and Stephen Deblois, in Newport; William Wilkinson, and William Larned, in Providence; Daniel E. Updike, Philip Tillinghast, and William Hammond, jun. in Wickford; James Helme, in South-Kingstown; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-Master, in Warren; William Rhodes, in Westerly; Joseph Irish, in Hopkinton.

By Order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

Washington Academy, North-Kingstown, April 5, 1805.

*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, are also for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; Indin Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back eighty-six feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

LIKEWISE,

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Ream,—*cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.* *Newport, April* 5.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 8, *on* STEVENS's *Wharf, the following Articles, viz.*

ROCK SALT, of the first quality, by the 100 bushels, or smaller quantities; Molasses, suitable for retailing, by the quantity or single hogshead; mess and prime Pork, by the barrel; West-India and New-England Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Also,

The standing-rigging, one main-stay sail, two main-sails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore-top-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, cross-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months since, burthen one hundred tons; which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,

Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceased Father, consisting of a very large and extensive assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Also just received, an additional assortment of Cutlery, amongst which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of ABIGAIL CLARKE, late of Newport aforesaid, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being by said Court allowed for that purpose, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, at any time within the period above prescribed; No accounts will be received, unless properly attested.

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN,
RICHARD BARKER,
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

EDWARD TAYER, *Adm'r.*

Newport, April 4, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known, very-fast sailing New-York Packet, Sloop AURORA, *Henry Cahoone* master, burthen about 85 tons, built in this town two years ago, of the best materials, and by the most experienced workmen.—For further information apply to

MEIN & ROGERS,
No. 77, *Thames-Street.*

Newport, April 26, 1805.

*** The above Sloop will continue running to New-York as usual until Sold.

LETTER-PAPER.

This day received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW reams of large, superfine, wove, 4to. Post, hot-pressed English Letter-Paper, (gilt and plain).—Also a few reams of common do. VERY CHEAP, by the ream or single quire.

Newport. March 15, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, request all persons indebted to them for Tickets, in said Lottery, to make immediate payment.

East-Greenwich, April 12, 1805.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER IV.

THE manner in which the amendment to the constitution was carried thro' both Houses of Congress was not less extraordinary than the measure itself. It affords an instructive and even an awful lesson; and the future preservation of the constitution demands that this gloomy scene should be committed to the contemplation of posterity. To record the proceedings upon that occasion I consider a sacred duty which I owe to my country; and in doing it I shall betray no trust, I shall not act the part of an informer—I disdain all connexion with the little band of republican aristocrats and demagogues; to me they have never disclosed the arcana of their political system; they have treated me as they treat all the northern members of Congress, with neglect, if not with contempt; and all the important facts contained in this letter have long been the subject of general conversation at the seat of government.

Mr. Butler, a republican Senator from South-Carolina, who warmly opposed the amendment, in a letter to the legislature of that state observed, *that he had not been long in Senate since his last election before he perceived a combination among certain large states, unfair in itself and dangerous in its consequences to the rights of other states—into this combination they have drawn some of the small states—they hold evening meetings to decide what shall prevail in Senate, and no propositions can succeed which does not come from one of their party*, &c. Notwithstanding the respectability of Mr. Butler's character, and his long tried patriotism, let us hope, for the honour of our country and the cause of liberty, that the warmth of his feelings, in relation to a particular measure, led him to give too deep a colouring to this melancholy picture.—Would to God I were not under the necessity of confirming his statement, so far as relates to the amendment; but that confirmation is inseparably connected with the justification of my own conduct. The resolution which was sent from the House to the Senate, contemplated no alteration of the constitution other than the mere discrimination of the votes. It was soon found that the private sentiments of several of the oldest and most respectable republican members of the Senate were hostile to the measure. Some of them, however, were instructed to vote in its favour, and it was hoped that the others would yield to the popular sentiment in the states they represented. The minority constantly called for the consideration of the resolution from the House, but the majority, for several weeks, refused to suffer it to be considered. The business was not yet sufficiently matured in "evening meetings." Of the final caucus on the subject I was informed. A letter from one of those members who are by some called leading ones, to another member of the Senate, notifying an evening meeting of the friends of the amendment, to devise ways and means for carrying it into effect at all events, in some form or other, was put into my hands by the gentleman to whom it was directed. At this caucus the business was concluded by adding to the amendment that provision which I afterwards opposed, and it was also determined to take the question the next day before the Senate should rise. Here let it be remarked, that there had not been any regular debate upon the main question in Senate, and that the additional proposition, in substance, had already been rejected, when proposed by a federal member.—Two or three republican members dictated in caucus as the *sine qua non* of their voting for the amendment, this important addition, and one of them afterwards observed publicly in my presence, that he had not only dictated it in caucus, but had given the leading republicans in the House to understand that the fate of the amendment depended on its adoption, in that very form, as his veto would be put upon it should it be sent back to the Senate. Thus it was virtually determined, in one of these *evening meetings*, that the representatives of the people, the state legislatures, and the people themselves, should sanction an alteration of the constitution in the precise form dictated by two or three men, and that every one who opposed it should be denounced as a federalist and apostate. The republicans of the House were told, in language too unequivocal to be misunderstood, that this was the arrangement, and that upon their conformity or opposition depended their future popularity. An unwavering and zealous

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A Poem, entitled,

DEMOCRACY UNVEILED:

OR,

TYRANNY stripped of the GARB OF PATRIOTISM.

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTIC, *L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.* Author of "Terrible Tractoration."

Circum domus scelus omne retexit.

"You Rogues! You Rogues! you're all found out!
And "WE THE PEOPLE," I've no doubt,
Will put a period to your dashing,
And HONEST men will come in fashion."

May 3, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on this Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 20th of May inst. on the premises, at X o'clock, A. M.

A Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, situated at Easton's-Point, in Third-street.—Conditions will be made known, at the time and place of Sale.

ANN BUTTS.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

Washington, ss.—Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas.

THE creditors of *Jesse Larkin*, of Richmond, now residing in South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer (an insolvent debtor, to whom the General Assembly have granted the benefit of the act passed in June, A. D. 1756) are notified to appear before the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Washington, to be holden at said South-Kingstown on the second Monday of August, A. D. 1805, if they see fit, then and there to nominate assignees for receiving and examining the claims against said insolvent, and taking an assignment of his effects for the benefit of his creditors.

SAMUEL HELME, *Clerk.*

South-Kingstown, April 30, 1805.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 28th ult. an indented Apprentice Boy, by the name of *Joseph Rounds*, aged about twenty years of age.—Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, but no charges paid.

PATIENCE BRIGGS.

Tiverton, May 2, 1805.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying off said Boy, upon the penalty of the law.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, Thames-Street,

Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Leghorings and Persians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and stuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both English and American manufactured.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Fresh Teas

Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flour, French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred bushels of coarse Exuma Salt, suitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

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By Order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

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WILLIAM ENGS.

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SIMON DAVIS

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RICHARD BARKER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

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Newport, April 4, 1805.

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TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER IV.

THE manner of which the amendment to the constitution was carried thro' both Houses of Congress was not less extraordinary than the measure itself. It affords an instructive and even an awful lesson; and the future preservation of the constitution demands that this gloomy scene should be committed to the contemplation of posterity. To record the proceedings upon that occasion I consider a sacred duty which I owe to my country; and in doing it I shall betray no trust, I shall not act the part of an informer—I disdain all connexion with the little band of republican aristocrats and demagogues; to me they have never disclosed the arcana of their political system; they have treated me as they treat all the northern members of Congress, with neglect, if not with contempt; and all the important facts contained in this letter have long been the subject of general conversation at the seat of government.

Mr. Butler, a republican Senator from South-Carolina, who warmly opposed the amendment, in a letter to the legislature of that state, observed, *that he had not been long in Senate since his last election before he perceived a combination among certain large states, unfair in itself and dangerous in its consequences to the rights of other states—into this combination they have drawn some of the small states—they hold evening meetings to decide what shall prevail in Senate, and no propositions can succeed which does not come from one of their party*, &c. Notwithstanding the respectability of Mr. Butler's character, and his long tried patriotism, let us hope, for the honour of our country and the cause of liberty, that the warmth of his feelings, in relation to a particular measure, led him to give too deep a colouring to this melancholy picture.—Would to God I were not under the necessity of confirming his statement, so far as relates to the amendment; but that confirmation is inseparably connected with the justification of my own conduct. The resolution which was sent from the House to the Senate, contemplated no alteration of the constitution other than the mere discrimination of the votes. It was soon found that the private sentiments of several of the oldest and most respectable republican members of the Senate were hostile to the measure. Some of them, however, were instructed to vote in its favour, and it was hoped that the others would yield to the popular sentiment in the states they represented. The minority constantly called for the consideration of the resolution from the House, but the majority, for several weeks, refused to suffer it to be considered. The business was not yet sufficiently matured in "evening meetings." Of the final caucus on the subject I was informed. A letter from one of those members who are by some called leading ones, to another member of the Senate, notifying an evening meeting of the friends of the amendment, to devise ways and means for carrying it into effect at all events, in some form or other, was put into my hands by the gentleman to whom it was directed. At this caucus the business was concluded by adding to the amendment that provision which I afterwards opposed, and it was also determined to take the question the next day before the Senate should rise. Here let it be remarked, that there had not been any regular debate upon the main question in Senate, and that the additional proposition, in substance, had already been rejected, when proposed by a federal member.—Two or three republican members dictated in caucus as the *sine qua non* of their voting for the amendment, this important addition, and one of them afterwards observed publicly in my presence, that he had not only dictated it in caucus, but had given the leading republicans in the House to understand that the fate of the amendment depended on its adoption, in that very form, as his veto would be put upon it should it be sent back to the Senate. Thus it was virtually determined, in one of these *evening meetings*, that the representatives of the people, the state legislatures, and the people themselves, should sanction an alteration of the constitution in the precise form dictated by two or three men, and that every one who opposed it should be denounced as a federalist and apostate. The republicans of the House were told, in language too unequivocal to be misunderstood, that this was the arrangement, and that upon their conformity or opposition depended their future popularity. An unwavering and serious

ble republican member from Massachusetts exclaimed at the bar, when an adjournment was denied at the usual hour, *I cannot and will not be dragged along in this manner*, and left the House with indignation. As the question, however, was not taken that day, as we had repeatedly been told it should be, in consequence of the ardent opposition which myself and others deemed it our duty to make, by protracting the debate to a late hour at night, that gentleman afterwards, however, recorded his vote in opposition to the measure. A very respectable democratic member from a middle state declared, that were the amendment in the precise form in which he wished it, he would never vote for it while it was was attempted to carry it by such means. As almost every member of the majority who expressed his opinion disapproved of the additional proposition, it must be evident to every candid republican, from the simple statement of facts which I have made, that the amendment, in its present form, was carried through both Houses by the undue influence of a few individuals, and by the combined operations of intrigue and terror. —I was of opinion that we ought not to disgrace ourselves by such a course of conduct, and that, however desirable the amendment might be in some form or other, we ought to wait until it could be adopted in a fair and truly republican manner.

Connected with this subject, my conduct with respect to the nomination of President and Vice-President requires explanation.—Early in the session it was determined by the self-chosen few who undertake to direct the public sentiment, that Gov. Clinton should be the next Vice-President, and that gentleman was informed that the unanimous voice of the members was in his favour, when not ten of them had been consulted. Some difficulty being afterwards apprehended from the Pennsylvania delegation, a sub-caucus was held, and the representatives of that state reconciled to the measure; a general caucus was then called to ratify what the few had already accomplished. To such a state of things, as Mr. Butler observed with respect to the amendment, *I could not and would not submit*. It is perfectly proper that any number of individuals, of the same political sentiments, should meet together and discuss any subject of general concern, with a view to promote an union of sentiment and action; but that members of the legislature, as such, should undertake to influence and dictate the people in their elections, is hostile to the very genius of republicanism. Let it not be understood that there were any objections on my part to the personal or political character of Mr. Clinton—but my conduct was influenced by various considerations, which it is unnecessary to detail to the public.

JAMES ELLIOT.

Malta having been a subject of controversy, between the two leading powers in Europe, we have thought that a particular description of the Island and city would not be uninteresting to our readers; and particularly, as it has now become the place of rendezvous for our squadron in the Mediterranean.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND AND CITY OF MALTA.

By Citizen ROBERT, Chief Physician to the Military Hospital of Malta.

MALTA is situated in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Barbary and Sicily, in lat. 35, 30, long. 32 30. This island, which has for its basis a calcareous rock, contains, according to several travellers, nothing interesting to the natural historian, except a few fossils. Its figure is irregular, composed of small valleys, defiles, and hills; and may be represented as a plain inclining from the south-west to the north-east, so that the calcareous strata, of which it is entirely composed, are very near parallel to each other, rising towards the south-east, where they form the declivities nearly two hundred toises above the level of the sea. A chain of low mountains, running from south-west to north-west, divides the island through the middle, so that only one half of the country can be seen from the city. Malta is seven leagues in length, three in breadth, and twenty-one in circumference.

The city is situated to the north-east of the island, on the borders of the sea, and is divided into the eastern and western city.—The last is called Valette, from the name of its founder; it is built on a peninsula between two spacious harbours; to the south-east is found the large port, and to the north-east that of Marsamuchet. The eastern city is divided into parallel portions, the one called Burmola, and the other Isois, which are also situated betwixt two large ports, contiguous to the great harbour, which they cut perpendicularly. These natural harbours afford a safe shelter to vessels navigating the Mediterranean, and appear to be so conveniently formed as in no event to admit of any improvement from the interference of art.

The city of Valette, although built upon irregular and broken ground, is nevertheless extremely handsome. The houses are low; they have all one or more balconies, and a terrace for walking on; the apartments are large, commodious, and well lighted, and the ceilings are extremely lofty.

The streets are wide, with commodious foot paths on each side; they are paved with flat square stones, and so free from mud, that even during winter the feet remain perfectly dry. The four principal streets run in a parallel direction from north-east to south-west. Under each street is a canal, which carries off all kinds of filth into the sea, and another by which are conducted into each house the waters that are brought from the country, by means of an aqueduct well deserving the notice of travellers.

It is one of the strongest cities in the world, being built on a very high rock, and so fortified by nature as not to require the assistance of art; the ditches are extremely large, and have been dug in the solid rock. It is not concealed, or buried under the fortification, like the greatest number of fortified cities; the houses are fully exposed to view, and the air every where circulates freely; the ramparts afford a delightful prospect, as they command a view both of the sea and country.

The works proceed from the side of the country inclosing La Florianna, a small village that may with propriety be termed the suburbs of Malta; its streets are well lighted, and on the whole it is extremely salubrious.

The eastern city forms a very inclined plane, from the east to the west: it is far from possessing the same salubrity as the western city; the houses are more concealed by the ramparts, the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and ill-lighted, and few of them are supplied with any water but what is collected in cisterns.

The great number of gardens scattered through Malta, particularly in Florianna, and towards the east, not only greatly adds to its beauty, but tends to preserve the air in a state of salubrity.

The greatest part of the country is planted with cotton, which is protected from the vicissitudes of the weather, by walls of above five or six feet high, placed at a small distance from each other. The grain produced on the Island is scarcely sufficient to support the inhabitants during three months; but there is in the city of Valette an establishment, called the University, on which they depend for a supply, and of which they are obliged to purchase it. The grain which is imported, is laid up in pits hollowed out of the rock, in the form of truncated cones hermetically closed, where it can be preserved several years; and there is usually contained in these stores a sufficient quantity for one year's consumption. The soil, which has been mostly brought from Sicily, is very fertile during the spring and autumn, but in summer it becomes dry, arid, and sterile.—The French soldiers, however, during the blockade, afforded a proof to the natives, what may be done on such a soil by judicious culture, as during the greatest heats of summer, they raised every species of leguminous plants and other vegetables.

These artificial gardens produce the same fruits and vegetables as those of the country; we found in them abundance of cauliflower, water-mellons, and every species of grape, but not in sufficient quantity to be converted into wine. The most common trees are the orange, the citron, the fig, the pomegranate, the peach, and the apricot; we also sometimes observed pear, apple, cherry, and walnut trees. The fruits of all these trees are of the very best qualities. There are also, principally in Cotonnere, some fields sown with wheat, barley, and cotton.

The Botanical Garden might easily be rendered very valuable in Malta, as nothing more is necessary, to naturalize the different plants, which grow in the four quarters of the globe, than not to expose such as flourish under the line to the most intense heat of the sun, and carefully to protect from its influence those that are indigenous in colder countries.

In this inclosure, they already cultivate most of the plants used in medicine, and among others squill, and the *fungus melitensis*, of such boasted efficacy in hæmorhages.

The hog is the most common animal in this city, and also the dog, a great number of which the traveller encounters in every street; hence the proverb, *El mezzo del giorno non si cede nelle strade che Francesi, cani o porci*: At mid-day nothing is to be seen in the streets but dogs, and hogs.—Horses are very rare in this island; as beasts of burden, asses or mules are mostly employed, which are exceedingly hardy, and of a very large size; goats are also numerous, but there are few black cattle; the ox is brought either from Barbary or Sicily, and is fattened with the seed of the cotton, which renders the flesh delicate. The poultry consists mostly of hens, and a great abundance of pidgeons; game is exquisite and very plentiful, particularly at the time of their passage; rabbits abound in the island.

Malta is well supplied with a great variety of fish. The insects are numerous; ants and musquetoes prove extremely troublesome during the summer. Lizards are observed in great numbers, but they are perfectly harmless; and the venomous reptiles, such as the serpent, are seldom found in the Island.

The influence produced by the state of the atmosphere on the life, the health, or the diseases of mankind, is generally acknowledged. At Malta the qualities of the air vary according as the wind proceeds from different points of the compass; and as it frequently changes several times a-day, an almost continual variation of temperature is thus produced. The north winds are always cold, and those from the south, warm; it is somewhat singular that when the north or north-west winds prevail during the day, their force is diminished during the night, whilst on the contrary, the south wind becomes sensibly increased at that period. The winds from the north-west are colder and more pure, because they blow over a larger extent of sea, than those from the west, which touch a little on the African coast. The north wind is sufficiently pure from traversing Italy and Sicily, where vegetation is abundant, as well as that from the north-east and east, which blows over a considerable space of sea. The south and south-east winds are the most unwholesome and the least pure, as they pass over the continent of Africa; and the strait, which separates this burning and arid country from Malta, is not sufficiently broad to produce on them any amelioration in their course.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND, LONDON, MARCH 18, 1803.

IT has been confidently reported during the week that Bonaparte has not remitted his efforts to fix upon the British Cabinet the stigma of rejecting all overtures to pacification, and persisting to continue the war in spite of the willingness of France to open a negociation for concluding it. These intrigues for pacification are very masterly political stratagems, and have something in them of artifice and cunning beyond even the usual stretch of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The Emperor of the French perceives the industry with which England is beating up for allies in all parts of the Continent, and is desirous to forestall her in the market, not by converting the powers to whom she applies, into neutrals, or warlike auxilaries for himself, but by infusing into them a prejudice against the cause of England, and representing that there is nothing which Great-Britain and her allies can hope to conquer by arms, which he is not willing to bestow upon them by friendly negociation.

Whilst we therefore are hunting abroad for assistance to prosecute the war, the Emperor of the French very cunningly attacks us with confederacies to recommend and awe us into peace; for, upon whatever motives he may desire it, we are persuaded his sincerest wish is peace. Not, indeed, that we would insinuate any miraculous conversion of his mind, or that it is not occupied, as usual, with plans for the subjugation of this country—that its destruction does not, as usual, supply the vision of his morning dreams, and compose him to his evening sleep; but that he finds it convenient to change his plan of attack, and revert to the more secure and tried means of pacification.

Bonaparte has ever found peace the most favorable time of conquest, he then continues his destructive progress unchecked and unobserved, and whilst the rest of Europe is lulled in the slumber of inaction, and lays down its head in confidence upon the faith of treaties and guaranties, he spreads the net of a relentless despotism around her, and destroys her freedom and independence in the moment of imagined security—

Excipit infantum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.

Who but recollects the fearful interval between the Peace of Amiens and the breaking out of the present war? In that interval, Bonaparte obtained more than by his success at Marengo, or that of his rival, Moreau, at Hohenlinden. During that fatal period, he established himself in the sovereignty of France; he established himself first Consul for life, with the right of naming his successor; he extinguished the hopes of the Royalists by the form which he gave to the new constitution; he possessed himself of Italy and Switzerland; he rivetted the chains of Holland and Spain, and was preparing to give a very formidable character to his maritime and colonial exertions.

We made war with him—and what has he done since? He has been crowned Emperor! but this has added nothing to his real power; for so long as he exercised dominion over the faculties of the country, it was of little consequence what title he should give himself.

It is thus evident that he hopes to do more by peace than by war, and if we had suffered him to give his own interpretation of the word *peace*, he would have kept terms with us as long as we liked. This is precisely the state of things which he desires; he wants us to recal our fleets into harbor, to remit the mercantile obstructions of the sea, and raise the siege of the coast; for it cannot be dissembled that the severest mortification he has hitherto experienced has been the extensive blockade we have undertaken of the whole line of coasts from Hamburgh to the Bay of Naples.

At present, if we are to believe the Members of the Tribunate, and the representations of Talleyrand, the war with England is only thought effective as waged against her finance. It has been sufficiently proved how unfairly it is that any *deficit* or disturbance in our finances will [illegible] with the views of Bonaparte. [illegible] he must give up and revert to his stratagems of pacification, which if he [illegible] enforce by any means, his success, though tardy, will be secure.

It is reported that our Secretary of Foreign Affairs has received a very important communication from the Prussian Minister; it is likewise reported that the King of Prussia has evinced a desire to second the negociation made by Bonaparte for peace, and has recommended to our Cabinet a reception of the overtures.

That the King of Prussia should endeavor to enforce these proposals, is not at all incredible, because it is the object of Bonaparte to persuade all the continental powers that he desires peace with England, and Prussia is well known to be immediately within the reach of his influence.

The King of Prussia has, doubtless, been consulted by the English Cabinet, on the means of retrieving affairs on the Continent, and it is generally believed that his language held out no hopes of his co-operation. Indeed, when we talk of restoring the balance of power, we make a proposal to the continental States which they are not likely to relish, and in which they cannot join; for the restoration of the destroyed balance would not fall heavily upon France alone. Who has destroyed the balance of Europe more than the King of Prussia, by the partition of Poland? Who more than the Emperor of Russia, by the present possession of the Republic of the Seven Isles, and abridgement of the Ottoman consequence, which was so necessary for a balance in the scale? Who again has destroyed it more than Austria, by annihilating the Republic of Venice, and thus instead of leaving Italy to balance itself by the opposition of its own little Republic and Kingdom, converting it into a kind of *monage* to be shared amongst every kingdom who could get possession.

When we talk, therefore, of restoring the balance of Europe, we hold a language equally unpleasing to friends and foes, and amuse ourselves with an impracticable theory.

All we can attempt are specific and definite purposes, such as the restoration of the independence of Holland and Switzerland, and the re-conquest of the Netherlands; but these are plans in which Prussia has no interest; or, if she has any, can only have as opposed to the claims of Austria.

It is very probable, therefore, that Prussia should recommend peace, because in fact, she has almost a detached interest from the quarrel. Prussia is a new power; the balance of power was never made with any reference to her; at the period when that system was established, Prussia was never begotten or dreamt of; we may even venture to say that she owes her present eminence to its perpetual infractions; she has cribbed from one and conquered from another, and lived upon the common booty of all.

If Prussia, therefore, has joined to recommend the overtures of Bonaparte, we can only say that it is so far unpleasant as it makes us utterly despond of all assistance from her, and at the same time, involves us in the disagreeable dilemma of sacrificing the essential interests of the kingdom, or rejecting her proposals.

Our Ministers, therefore, have now a call upon them for diplomatic dexterity, and Lord Mulgrave will have as fair a field for his genius as he could wish.

CAST-IRON BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.

The arch of this elegant structure, is the flattest segment ever built on a large scale, being the segment of a circle of 2 522 feet diameter, the chord or span 180, and the versed sign or height 16 feet; it springs from abutments of stone built on piles, and is 27 feet 2 inches in breadth; it consists of six ribs, placed five feet asunder, kept in their positions by perforated cross bars, placed horizontally at the top and bottom of each arch-piece, quite across the bridge; each of the ribs is composed of 39 arch pieces, four feet seven and a quarter inches long at top, and four feet six and 3-8 inches at bottom, four feet deep, and four and a half inches thick; they are cast hollow, for the purpose of introducing dowels 4 and 1-4 inches wide, and two inches thick; through these dowels, and also the arch pieces, are cut holes, into which wedges are driven, which bring the parts into close contact, and very considerably lessen the shoot or thrust of the arch. The spondrils are filled up with circles, which diminish from the abutments to the centre; the whole is covered with plates one-inch thick, and two feet broad, on the ends of which rest the pannels on which the balustrade is placed. The whole weight of iron is 270 tons, of which the covering plates weigh one hundred—the bridge was cast by the Walkers, of Rotherham, on an improved plan, for the invention of which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his royal letters patent to Mr. T. Wilson, engineer of Wearmouth-bridge; under whose direction the whole iron-work was thrown across the River Thames, and completed in less than six months.

The first day the bridge was opened for public use, the commissioners had the pleasure of seeing 160 fat oxen, 10 horses, and a great number of people upon the bridge at the same time, without producing

ble republican member from Maſſachuſetts exclaimed at the bar, when an adjournment was denied at the uſual hour, *I cannot and will not be dragged along in this manner*, and left the Houſe with indignation. As the queſtion, however, was not taken that day, as we had repeatedly been told it ſhould be, in conſequence of the ardent oppoſition which myſelf and others deemed it our duty to make, by protracting the debate to a late hour at night, that gentleman afterwards, however, recorded his vote in oppoſition to the meaſure. A very reſpectable democratic member from a middle ſtate declared, that were the amendment in the preciſe form in which he wiſhed it, he would never vote for it while it was was attempted to carry it by ſuch means. As almoſt every member of the majority who expreſſed his opinion diſapproved of the additional propoſition, it muſt be evident to every candid republican, from the ſimple ſtatement of facts which I have made, that the amendment, in its preſent form, was carried through both Houſes by the undue influence of a few individuals, and by the combined operations of intrigue and terror. —I was of opinion that we ought not to diſgrace ourſelves by ſuch a courſe of conduct, and that, however deſirable the amendment might be in ſome form or other, we ought to wait until it could be adopted in a fair and truly republican manner.

Connected with this ſubject, my conduct with reſpect to the nomination of Preſident and Vice-Preſident requires explanation.— Early in the ſeſſion it was determined by the ſelf choſen few who undertake to direct the public ſentiment, that Gov. Clinton ſhould be the next Vice-Preſident, and that gentleman was informed that the unanimous voice of the members was in his favour, when not ten of them had been conſulted. Some difficulty being afterwards apprehended from the Pennſylvania delegation, a ſub-caucus was held, and the repreſentatives of that ſtate reconciled to the meaſure; a general caucus was then called to ratify what the few had already accompliſhed. To ſuch a ſtate of things, as Mr. Butler obſerved with reſpect to the amendment, *I could not and would not ſubmit*. It is perfectly proper that any number of individuals, of the ſame political ſentiments, ſhould meet together and diſcuſs any ſubject of general concern, with a view to promote an union of ſentiment and action; but that members of the legiſlature, as ſuch, ſhould undertake to influence and dictate the people in their elections, is hoſtile to the very genius of republicaniſm. Let it not be underſtood that there were any objections on my part to the perſonal or political character of Mr. Clinton—but my conduct was influenced by various conſiderations, which it is unneceſſary to detail to the public.

JAMES ELLIOT.

Malta having been a ſubject of controverſy, between the two leading powers in Europe, we have thought that a particular deſcription of the Iſland and city would not be unintereſting to our readers; and particularly, as it has now become the place of rendezvous for our ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

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By Citizen ROBERT, Chief Phyſician to the Military Hoſpital of Malta.

MALTA is ſituated in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Barbary and Sicily, in lat. 35, 30, long. 32 30. This iſland, which has for its baſis a calcareous rock, contains, according to ſeveral travellers, nothing intereſting to the natural hiſtorian, except a few foſſils. Its figure is irregular, compoſed of ſmall valleys, defiles, and hills; and may be repreſented as a plain inclining from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt, ſo that the calcareous ſtrata, of which it is entirely compoſed, are very near parallel to each other, riſing towards the ſouth-eaſt, where they form the declivities nearly two hundred toiſes above the level of the ſea. A chain of low mountains, running from ſouth-weſt to north-weſt, divides the iſland through the middle, ſo that only one half of the country can be ſeen from the city. Malta is ſeven leagues in length, three in breadth, and twenty-one in circumference.

The city is ſituated to the north-eaſt of the iſland, on the borders of the ſea, and is divided into the eaſtern and weſtern city.— The laſt is called Valette, from the name of its founder; it is built on a peninſula between two ſpacious harbours; to the ſouth-eaſt is found the large port, and to the north-eaſt that of Marſamuchet. The eaſtern city is divided into parallel portions, the one called Burmola, and the other Iſola, which are alſo ſituated betwixt two large ports, contignous to the great harbour, which they cut perpendicularly. Theſe natural harbours afford a ſafe ſhelter to veſſels navigating the Mediterranean, and appear to be ſo conveniently formed as in no event to admit of any improvement from the interference of art.

The city of Valette, although built upon irregular and broken ground, is nevertheleſs extremely handſome. The houſes are low; they have all one or more balconies, and a terrace for walking on; the apartments are large, commodious, and well lighted, and the ceilings are extremely lofty.

The ſtreets are wide, with commodious foot paths on each ſide; they are paved with flat ſquare ſtones, and ſo free from mud, that even during winter the feet remain perfectly dry. The four principal ſtreets run in a parallel direction from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. Under each ſtreet is a canal, which carries off all kinds of filth into the ſea, and another by which are conducted into each houſe the waters that are brought from the country, by means of an aqueduct well deſerving the notice of travellers.

It is one of the ſtrongeſt cities in the world, being built on a very high rock, and ſo fortified by nature as not to require the aſſiſtance of art; the ditches are extremely large, and have been dug in the ſolid rock. It is not concealed, or buried under the fortification, like the greateſt number of fortified cities; the houſes are fully expoſed to view, and the air every where circulates freely; the ramparts afford a delightful proſpect, as they command a view both of the ſea and country.

The works proceed from the ſide of the country incloſing La Florianna, a ſmall village that may with propriety be termed the ſuburbs of Malta; its ſtreets are well lighted, and on the whole it is extremely ſalubrious.

The eaſtern city forms a very inclined plane, from the eaſt to the weſt: it is far from poſſeſſing the ſame ſalubrity as the weſtern city; the houſes are more concealed by the ramparts, the ſtreets are narrow, ill-paved, and ill-lighted, and few of them are ſupplied with any water but what is collected in ciſterns.

The great number of gardens ſcattered through Malta, particularly in Florianna, and towards the eaſt, not only greatly adds to its beauty, but tends to preſerve the air in a ſtate of ſalubrity.

The greateſt part of the country is planted with cotton, which is protected from the viciſſitudes of the weather, by walls of above five or ſix feet high, placed at a ſmall diſtance from each other. The grain produced on the Iſland is ſcarcely ſufficient to ſupport the inhabitants during three months; but there is in the city of Valette an eſtabliſhment, called the University, on which they depend for a ſupply, and of which they are obliged to purchaſe it. The grain which is imported, is laid up in pits hollowed out of the rock, in the form of truncated cones hermetically cloſed, where it can be preſerved ſeveral years; and there is uſually contained in theſe ſtores a ſufficient quantity for one year's conſumption. The ſoil, which has been moſtly brought from Sicily, is very fertile during the ſpring and autumn, but in ſummer it becomes dry, arid, and ſterile.— The French ſoldiers, however, during the blockade, afforded a proof to the natives, what may be done on ſuch a ſoil by judicious culture, as during the greateſt heats of ſummer, they raiſed every ſpecies of leguminous plants and other vegetables.

Theſe artificial gardens produce the ſame fruits and vegetables as thoſe of the country; we found in them abundance of cauliflower, water-mellons, and every ſpecies of grape, but not in ſufficient quantity to be converted into wine. The moſt common trees are the orange, the citron, the fig, the pomegranate, the peach, and the apricot; we alſo ſometimes obſerved pear, apple, cherry, and walnut trees. The fruits of all theſe trees are of the very beſt qualities. There are alſo, principally in Cotonnere, ſome fields ſown with wheat, barley, and cotton.

The Botanical Garden might eaſily be rendered very valuable in Malta, as nothing more is neceſſary, to naturalize the different plants, which grow in the four quarters of the globe, than not to expoſe ſuch as flouriſh under the line to the moſt intenſe heat of the ſun, and carefully to protect from its influence thoſe that are indigenous in colder countries.

In this incloſure, they already cultivate moſt of the plants uſed in medicine, and among others ſquill, and the *fungus melitensis*, of ſuch boaſted efficacy in hæmorhages.

The hog is the moſt common animal in this city, and alſo the dog, a great number of which the traveller encounters in every ſtreet; hence the proverb, *El mezzo del giorno non si cede nelle strade che Francesi, cani o porci*: At mid-day nothing is to be ſeen in the ſtreets but dogs, and hogs.— Horſes are very rare in this iſland; as beaſts of burden, aſſes or mules are moſtly employed, which are exceedingly hardy, and of a very large ſize; goats are alſo numerous, but there are few black cattle; the ox is brought either from Barbary or Sicily, and is fattened with the ſeed of the cotton, which renders the fleſh delicate. The poultry conſiſts moſtly of hens, and a great abundance of pidgeons; game is exquiſite and very plentiful, particuliarly at the time of their paſſage; rabbits abound in the iſland.

Malta is well ſupplied with a great variety of fiſh. The inſects are numerous; ants and muſquetoes prove extremely troubleſome during the ſummer. Lizards are obſerved in great numbers, but they are perfectly harmleſs; and the venomous reptiles, ſuch as the ſerpent, are ſeldom found in the Iſland.

The influence produced by the ſtate of the atmoſphere on the life, the health, or the diſeaſes of mankind, is generally acknowledged. At Malta the qualities of the air vary according as the wind proceeds from different points of the compaſs; and as it frequently changes ſeveral times a-day, an almoſt continual variation of temperature is thus produced. The north winds are always cold, and thoſe from the ſouth, warm; it is ſomewhat ſingular that when the north or north-weſt winds prevail during the day, their force is diminiſhed during the night, whilſt on the contrary, the ſouth wind becomes ſenſibly increaſed at that period. The winds from the north-weſt are colder and more pure, becauſe they blow over a larger extent of ſea, than thoſe from the weſt, which touch a little on the African coaſt. The north wind is ſufficiently pure from traverſing Italy and Sicily, where vegetation is abundant, as well as that from the north-eaſt and eaſt, which blows over a conſiderable ſpace of ſea. The ſouth and ſouth-eaſt winds are the moſt unwholeſome and the leaſt pure, as they paſs over the continent of Africa; and the ſtrait, which ſeparates this burning and arid country from Malta, is not ſufficiently broad to produce on them any amelioration in their courſe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND, LONDON, MARCH 18, 1805.

IT has been confidently reported during the week that Bonaparte has not remitted his efforts to fix upon the Britiſh Cabinet the ſtigma of rejecting all overtures to pacification, and perſiſting to continue the war in ſpite of the willingneſs of France to open a negociation for concluding it. Theſe intrigues for pacification are very maſterly political ſtratagems, and have ſomething in them of artifice and cunning beyond even the uſual ſtretch of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The Emperor of the French perceives the induſtry with which England is beating up for allies in all parts of the Continent, and is deſirous to foreſtall her in the market, not by converting the powers to whom ſhe applies, into neutrals, or warlike auxilaries for himſelf, but by infuſing into them a prejudice againſt the cauſe of England, and repreſenting that there is nothing which Great-Britain and her allies can hope to conquer by arms, which he is not willing to beſtow upon them by friendly negociation.

Whilſt we therefore are hunting abroad for aſſiſtance to proſecute the war, the Emperor of the French very cunningly attacks us with confederacies to recommend and awe us into peace; for, upon whatever motives he may deſire it, we are perſuaded his ſincereſt wiſh is peace. Not, indeed, that we would inſinuate any miraculous converſion of his mind, or that it is not occupied, as uſual, with plans for the ſubjugation of this country—that its deſtruction does not, as uſual, ſupply the viſion of his morning dreams, and compoſe him to his evening ſleep; but that he finds it convenient to change his plan of attack, and revert to the more ſecure and tried means of pacification.

Bonaparte has ever found peace the moſt favorable time of conqueſt, he then continues his deſtructive progreſs unchecked and unobſerved, and whilſt the reſt of Europe is lulled in the ſlumber of inaction, and lays down its head in confidence upon the faith of treaties and guaranties, he ſpreads the net of a relentleſs deſpotiſm around her, and deſtroys her freedom and independence in the moment of imagined ſecurity—

Excipit infantum, patriaſque obtruncat ad aras.

Who but recollects the fearful interval between the Peace of Amiens and the breaking out of the preſent war? In that interval, Bonaparte obtained more than by his ſucceſs at Marengo, or that of his rival, Moreau, at Hohenlinden. During that fatal period, he eſtabliſhed himſelf in the ſovereignty of France; he eſtabliſhed himſelf firſt Conſul for life, with the right of naming his ſucceſſor; he extinguiſhed the hopes of the Royaliſts by the form which he gave to the new conſtitution; he poſſeſſed himſelf of Italy and Switzerland; he rivetted the chains of Holland and Spain, and was preparing to give a very formidable character to his maritime and colonial exertions.

We made war with him—and what has he done ſince? He has been crowned Emperor! but this has added nothing to his real power; for ſo long as he exerciſed dominion over the faculties of the country, it was of little conſequence what title he ſhould give himſelf.

It is thus evident that he hopes to do more by peace than by war, and if we had ſuffered him to give his own interpretation of the word *peace*, he would have kept terms with us as long as we liked. This is preciſely the ſtate of things which he deſires; he wants us to recal our fleets into harbor, to remit the mercantile obſtructions of the ſea, and raiſe the ſiege of the coaſt; for it cannot be diſſembled that the ſevereſt mortification he has hitherto experienced has been the extenſive blockade we have undertaken of the whole line of coaſts from Hamburgh to the Bay of Naples.

At preſent, if we are to believe the Members of the Tribunate, and the repreſentations of Talleyrand, the war with England is only thought effective as waged againſt her finance. It has been ſufficiently proved how unlikely it is that any *deficit* or diſturbance in our finances will [illegible] with the views of Bonaparte. [illegible] he muſt give up and revert to his [illegible] ſtratagems of pacification, which if he [illegible] enforce by any means, his ſucceſs, though tardy, will be ſecure.

It is reported that our Secretary of Foreign Affairs has received a very important communication from the Pruſſian Miniſter; it is likewiſe reported that the King of Pruſſia has evinced a deſire to ſecond the negociation made by Bonaparte for peace, and has recommended to our Cabinet a reception of the overtures.

That the King of Pruſſia ſhould endeavor to enforce theſe propoſals, is not at all incredible, becauſe it is the object of Bonaparte to perſuade all the continental powers that he deſires peace with England, and Pruſſia is well known to be immediately within the reach of his influence.

The King of Pruſſia has, doubtleſs, been conſulted by the Engliſh Cabinet, on the means of retrieving affairs on the Continent, and it is generally believed that his language held out no hopes of his co-operation. Indeed, when we talk of reſtoring the balance of power, we make a propoſal to the continental States which they are not likely to reliſh, and in which they cannot join; for a reſtoration of the deſtroyed balance would not fall heavily upon France alone. Who has deſtroyed the balance of Europe more than the King of Pruſſia, by the partition of Poland? Who more than the Emperor of Ruſſia, by the preſent poſſeſſion of the Republic of the Seven Iſles, and abridgement of the Ottoman conſequence, which was ſo neceſſary for a balance in the ſcale? Who again has deſtroyed it more than Auſtria, by annihilating the Republic of Venice, and thus inſtead of leaving Italy to balance itſelf by the oppoſition of its own little Republic and Kingdom, converting it into a kind of *commonage* to be ſhared amongſt every kingdom who could get poſſeſſion.

When we talk, therefore, of reſtoring the balance of Europe, we hold a language equally unpleaſing to friends and foes, and amuſe ourſelves with an impracticable theory.

All we can attempt are ſpecific and definite purpoſes, ſuch as the reſtoration of the independence of Holland and Switzerland, and the re-conqueſt of the Netherlands; but theſe are plans in which Pruſſia has no intereſt; or, if ſhe has any, can only have an oppoſed to the claims of Auſtria.

It is very probable, therefore, that Pruſſia ſhould recommend peace, becauſe in fact, ſhe has almoſt a detached intereſt from the quarrel. Pruſſia is a new power; the balance of power was never made with any reference to her; at the period when that ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed, Pruſſia was never thought of; we may even venture to ſay that ſhe owes her preſent eminence to its perpetual infractions; ſhe has cribbed from one and conquered from another, and lived upon the common booty of all.

If Pruſſia, therefore, has joined to recommend the overtures of Bonaparte, we can only ſay that it is ſo far unpleaſant as makes us utterly deſpond of all aſſiſtance from her, and at the ſame time, involves us in the diſagreeable dilemma of ſacrificing the eſſential intereſts of the kingdom, or rejecting her propoſals.

Our Miniſters, therefore, have now a call upon them for diplomatic dexterity, and Lord Mulgrave will have as fair a field for his genius as he could wiſh.

CAST-IRON BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.

The arch of this elegant ſtructure, is the flatteſt ſegment ever built on a large ſcale, being the ſegment of a circle of 2 522 feet diameter, the chord or ſpan 180, and the verſed ſign or height 16 feet; it ſprings from abutments of ſtone built on piles, and is 27 feet 2 inches in breadth; it conſiſts of ſix ribs, placed five feet aſunder, kept in their poſitions by perforated croſs-bars, placed horizontally at the top and bottom of each arch-piece, quite acroſs the bridge; each of the ribs is compoſed of 39 arch pieces, four feet ſeven and a quarter inches long at top, and four feet ſix and 3-8 inches at bottom, four feet deep, and four and a inches thick; they are caſt hollow, for the purpoſe of introducing dowels 4 and 1-4 inch wide, and two inches thick; through the dowels, and alſo the arch pieces, are caſt holes, into which wedges are driven, which bring the parts into cloſe contact, and very conſiderably leſſen the ſhoot or thruſt of the arch. The ſpondrils are filled up with circles, which diminiſh from the abutments to the centre; the whole is covered with plates one-inch thick, and two feet broad, on the ends of which reſt the pannels on which the baluſtrade is placed. The whole weight of iron is 270 tons, of which the covering plates weigh one hundred—the bridge was caſt by the Walkers, of Kotherham, on an improved plan, for the invention of which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his royal letters patent to Mr. T. Wilſon, engineer of Wearmouth-bridge; under whoſe direction the whole iron-work was thrown acroſs the River Thames, and completed in leſs than ſix months.

The firſt day the bridge was opened for public uſe, the commiſſioners had the pleaſure of ſeeing 160 fat oxen, 10 horſes, and a great number of people upon the bridge at the ſame time, without producing

least effect upon it, although the trotting of a horse makes it vibrate. The King and Royal Family passed over, in the first four coaches, drawn by four horses each.

BY THE MAILS.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* April 18, 1805.
Ca Ira, Ca Ira.

ECONOMIES—MORE ECONOMIES.

THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, the United States Revenue Cutter will be sold *at auction, for notes payable at short dates.* Any nation wanting a snug little sloop well calculated for the Coasting or West-India trade, may get a great bargain for good paper.—The Virginians, immediately after possessing themselves of the government, sold a number of frigates, sloops of war and gallies, with public stores of all kinds, at fifty per cent. below their value, the little Cutter will doubtless be knocked off cheap. Some time since the Revenue Cutter brig the *General Gallatin* (perhaps the name was obnoxious to Monsieur GALLATIN) was sold. This was deemed a mighty strange procedure.—Although depending for all our revenue on trade, yet the very shreds and patches which remained of the protection given to trade in past times, were gathered up, and sent from hence to raise *a little cash.*

When the commerce of the country was taxed for the Treasury, it received nothing for the government. With an extensive coast full of inlets, and a trade with all the world, in which people of all nations participate, it seemed to our cabinet that the vigilance and the honesty of our traders were a sufficient security against smuggling, and our Custom-House was to be left without even a cutter. Some of the democrats, however, thought this was carrying the matter too far; they allowed it to be wrong; and their masters promised another in lieu of General Pinckney, which was then said to have been, *inconveniently large.* A smaller vessel was got, but as the Presidential election has gone by, and all is still safe, and as, to raise the wind, the *United States* Cutter will this day be sold.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

Yesterday arrived, at this port, the ship Two Brothers, Capt. Ellis, in 16 days from Nevis, and informs, that Admiral Cochrane with 6 ships of the line, and 3 frigates had arrived there, in pursuit of the French fleet; that not finding them in those seas, he had dispatched 4 ships of the line, 3 frigates and an armed brig to the leeward islands, to form a junction with those already there, and with the remainder, he himself to cruise to windward; so that he must have given up the pursuit of the French fleet, and only means to guard the British islands.

From a Basseterre paper of the 9th ult. (received by the above-mentioned arrival) it appears that Admiral Cochrane arrived off that place the day before. The inhabitants of the island were at first alarmed supposing them to be French. The militia were all ordered for action, but were soon agreeably disappointed. Among the fleet, are, the Superbe, of 80 guns, Northumberland of 74, Eagle of 74, and Unicorn of 32 guns. This squadron is only a part of the reinforcement which arrived at Barbadoes, and the force remaining at that island.

May 2.

A letter from a respectable commercial house in Cadiz, to another in this city, dated the 12th, has the following Postscript:—"The celebrated General Moreau, with his lady and family, now in this place, will embark to the United States by the first safe opportunity.—As he may probably arrive in your city, we shall take the liberty of introducing him a letter to you. Being unacquainted in America, he has requested to be the bearer of a few letters to our friends; and we could not refuse such a favour to a man of his exalted merit."

NEW-YORK, April 30.

We understand that Capt. Shaw, who has had the command of the frigate John Adams in the room of Capt. Chauncey, yesterday received sailing orders, and will immediately proceed to the Mediterranean, as soon as possible. The two gun-boats in this port and one from Philadelphia, expected here a day or two, will accompany the frigate. Another division of four gun-boats will probably sailed for the Mediterranean from Hampton-Roads, consisting of two from Washington, one from Baltimore, and one from Norfolk. The boats from Charlestown and Boston, will follow as soon as possible. It will be seen by turning to our Marine list, that on the 6th inst. the French squadron lately in the West-Indies, were on their return to France. Having landed about 5000 troops at Martinique, they went to the city of St. Domingo, where they left the remainder, and immediately proceeded on their return home.

We learn by the brig Vidoni, arrived at this port yesterday in 22 days from Martinique, that a French frigate had just arrived there with dispatches, and with advices of a fleet of 11 sail of men of war having sailed from Rochefort for the West-Indies, but that most of them had put back in a gale of wind.—This fleet must have been that from Toulon, the particulars of whose fate we have been advised of through the French papers. The destination of the Toulon fleet was not before known; but it now appears, they WERE bound to the West-Indies. They will now most probably be kept in port, by the British blockading squadron.

May 3.

A letter from Cadiz mentions, that General Moreau and family were to embark for America the first opportunity.

The Medea and Clara Spanish frigates have been declared lawful prizes, and condemned for the benefit of the captors.—The share of each captain employed in this service amounts to *ninety thousand pounds sterling.*

May 6.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, received at Philadelphia dated April 18, 1805.

"The Haytian army have returned without success from the siege of St. Domingo; Gen. Christophe is at present in town. They have brought with them a great quantity of plunder taken from the Spaniards.

Extract of another received dated April 19.

"The Emperor has come into this city. His army is repulsed, owing to the arrival of the French fleet at the City of St. Domingo. The Americans, *their main stand by*, will in consequence be more respected. They will now go to dealing coffee, and it is scarcely presumeable that the French can march from St. Domingo, with 5 000 troops with success."

BOSTON, May 6.

We are happy to learn, that the passengers and crew of the ship Jupiter, who embarked on board the Long Boat, were fell in with by several fishing schooners, soon after they parted with the Yawl, and happily rescued from their perilous situation. Mr. Gilbert J. E. Smissaert, one of the passengers, arrived in town yesterday from Marblehead, where he was brought by a vessel, who received him from one of the fishing boats. He informs that the people, preserved with him, were all in health, and distributed among the several fishing vessels on the banks.

It is stated in the southern papers that a very lengthy and serious Correspondence is now carrying on, between Mr. Merry, the British minister, and Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, on the subject of impressing American seamen, by British ships of war. Mr. Merry, insisting on the right of British vessels to seize native-born subjects of Great-Britain, when met with on the seas, and not admitting the principle of naturalisation as a security of the rights of citizenship of these states, and defending the arbitrary notion, of "*once an Englishman, always an Englishman.*" While Mr. Madison contends for the protection of the American flag, the rights of citizenship, and the laws of the United States, relative to naturalization. It is also said, that the Correspondence is continued with great energy, and some considerable *warmth.*

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

A writer in the Philadelphia Aurora, [a democratic paper] of the 29th ult. endeavouring to persuade the people of Pennsylvania to abandon Governor M'Kean at the next election, uses the following expressions:—"The outrages of the bench and the bar *(approved by the Governor)* have been such, that not to attempt their restriction, would be to suffer our pockets to be picked without arresting the THIEF, although exposed to our view."—A pleasant account this, of the character of the democratic governor whose friends boasted that he was elected by a majority of thirty thousand votes.

The *revolutionists* of New-York have just published an address to the people of that state in which the democratic majority of their legislature are treated with very little ceremony, and charges are brought against them, which, twelve months since, would have cost any federal editor a severe fine and imprisonment.

The authors of this address say; "The majority of a *republican* legislature have afforded triumph to our enemies, and excited apprehension in our friends. They have taught us to feel and to acknowledge, that *republican* institutions possess the frailty of mortality, and that *republican representatives may be seduced or conquered by the influence of corruption.*"—"Alas!" they cry, "the influence of gold has triumphed over the honour and the interests of our country."—"We anticipated benefit, and have experienced injury. Confidence has been weakened, and harmony destroyed. Our hopes are frustrated—our expectations disappointed. *The principles of our constitution have been assailed; the purity of our government violated.* A republican majority has sanctioned measures dangerous to liberty, and disgraceful to the reputation of the state."

Such is the sorry account which the democrats of New-York give of their own management of public affairs; and we cannot choose but believe them, for the declarations are signed by no less a personage than THEODORUS BAILEY, late a senator of the United States, and now post-master at New-York, as chairman of the meeting at which the address was adopted.

If the immense fields of ice which are now floating from the northern regions should, in their progress, reach the West-Indies, the astonished inhabitants not accustomed to the phenomena of colder climates, would probably conclude that Mr. Jefferson's *Salt Mountain* had come to pay them a visit, and convince the world of its real existence.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Mediterranean Affairs.—The United States naval force, in the Mediterranean the ensuing summer, will comprise six Frigates; five sloops of war, armed brigs and schooners; twelve gun-boats, and two bomb ketches.—From this very respectable armament the United States have a right to expect a speedy termination of the war—and the emancipation of our suffering fellow countrymen, *on our own terms.*

By our Greenock papers we learn that Dr. ROBINSON, professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) is lately deceased. He was one of the most profound mathematicians of the age, and made several important improvements in mechanical philosophy. His scientific productions, though little known in this country, are prized by the learned of Europe. Here he is best known by his "*Proofs of a Conspiracy*;" a work which came home to the feelings of a very large class of society, and which is universally known throughout Christendom. Dr. PLAYFAIR, ex-professor of mathematics in the same university, has succeeded him.

It is observable that Dr. ROTHERAM, professor of Natural Philosophy in the neighboring university of St. Andrews, died about the same time.

From the same source we learn that the medical world has lost one of its most valuable members by the death of the celebrated Dr. WM. BUCHAN, in the 76th year of his age; a man who, perhaps beyond all others, simplified the language and doctrines of medicine, and, by adapting his style to ordinary understandings, stripped the science of its mysteries, and in fact taught every one to be his own physician.

His *Domestic Medicine* is doubtless one of the most useful books on the subject, in any language: and his *Advice to Mothers*, cannot be too much recommended.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

DIED.—In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. *John Coit.*—His funeral will be this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the dwelling-house of the late Mr. James Millward, in Bridge-street, which his relations and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, May 10.

ENTERED,	From
Brig Hope, Tisdale,	Boston
Sloop Regulator, Chace,	Hudson
Schooner Franklin, Gibbs,	New-York
CLEARED,	**For**
Brig Alfred, Tanner,	Havanna
Schooner Federal, Rathbone,	Surinam
Brig Rowena, Potter,	Antwerp
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Huntress, Earl,	Ditto
Columbia, Borden,	Norfolk

Just Received,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
A QUANTITY of PLAYING CARDS, of an excellent Quality, which will be Sold by the Dozen, or single Pack, VERY LOW.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

OFFICIAL.

CHEVALIER DE FORONDA,
CONSUL-GENERAL from His Catholic Majesty to the United States, informs the public, that his Minister Plenipotentiary MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO, has received official advice, that orders have been given by the English Government, to their vessels of war and privateers, not to molest any neutral vessel or vessels, bound to Spain with Grain or Flour.

JOSEPH WISEMAN,
H. C. M. V. C.
Newport, 8th May, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS
Has just Received, per the Ship Alexander, from London, via New-York,
AN Elegant Assortment of printed Calicoes, which he offers for sale by the single piece, at wholesale prices.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,
ONE hundred barrels of Flour.
—Apply to
BENJAMIN COZZENS.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday next will be sold, at *GARDNER & DEAN's* Auction-Store,
A VARIETY of CHARTS and SAIL-NEEDLES, well-assorted.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

THE subscribers have for Sale, at their Store on *Robert Stanton's* Wharf, Newport, West-India Rum and Molasses by the hogshead; brown and loaf Sugar; souchong and bohea Tea; Duck and Cordage; sheathing Paper; small Swedish Iron, suitable for cart or waggon-tire; Russia, old Sable and Philadelphia Ditto; spike Rods; sherry Wine by the cask; Flour; a few barrels of good mess Beef; fourteen bales of upland Cotton, of an excellent quality; Rosin, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine; Cambooses, various sizes; and Green's Anchors; with a variety of other articles in the Grocery and Ship Chandlery lines—all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good security.—Favours, at all times, acknowledged with gratitude.

ROWEN & ENNIS.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, the 14th Day of May inst. at XI o'clock, A. M. on the premises,
A LOT of LAND, containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceased, laying on the Road leading to the Beach, opposite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, May 10, 1805.

SCHEME OF THE
HOPKINTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

THE Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at their sessions in February last, having granted a LOTTERY, for the valuable purposes of building an academical School-House, and repairing a Meeting-House, in the Town of Hopkinton; and the subscribers being appointed Managers, (who have given bonds for the due fulfilment of said Trust) they present the following Scheme for the patronage of the Public.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
2		500	are	1000
5		100		500
8		50		400
15		30		450
25		20		500
100		10		1000
1180		6		7080
Last drawn Blank,				70
1336				12,000

4000 Tickets, at 3 Dolls. each, are 12,000 Dolls.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the prizes subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent.—The prizes to be paid in Thirty days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in six months, will be considered as generously given, for the purposes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—It is hoped that the sale of the Tickets will be so rapid, as to permit the drawing to take place in a short time, of which notice will be given.—A list of the prizes will be duly published.

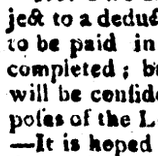
ABRAM COON,
JEREMIAH THURSTON,
THOMAS WELLS,
ROBERT PECKHAM,
JOSEPH SPURS,
MANAGERS.

Hopkinton, April 25, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS DENNIS.
FIFTY Hogsheads of dried Cod-Fish, of the first Quality.
6000 Hogshead Hoops.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,



THE Sloop NEW-YORK PACKET, about 79 Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms apply to
GEORGE LAWTON.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

TO BE LET,
And possession given immediately,
A HANDSOME well-finished House, with a Garden, situated in Broad-street, now occupied by *Joseph Peppin*, Esq.—For terms apply to
HENRY SHERBURNE.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,
INFORMS all those who incline to favor him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Geffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, Two Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—Also a Number of Window-Frames and Sashes, and Panel Doors.—Likewise 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has also for Sale, or to Let, a good Horse and Chaise. JAMES MITCHELL.
Newport, 5th of 4th Mo. 1805.

POETRY.

EXTRACT.

[The following ſimple and pathetic ballad, is communicated by a friend for publication in the Mercury. We preſume it will be acceptable even to thoſe who have frequently ſeen it in other publications.]

WE ARE SEVEN.

A SIMPLE child, dear brother Jim,
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in ev'ry limb,
What ſhould it know of death?

I met a little cottage girl,
Of eight years old, ſhe ſaid,
Her hair was thick with many a curl,
That cluſter'd round her head.

She had a ruſtic, woodland air,
And ſhe was wildly clad;
Her eyes were fair, and very fair,
Her beauty made me glad.

Siſters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?
How many? ſeven in all ſhe ſaid,
And wond'ring, look'd at me.

And where are they, I pray you tell?
She anſwer'd, ſeven are we,
And two of us at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to ſea.

Two of us in the Church-yard lie,
My ſiſter and my brother,
And in the Church-yard cottage, I
Dwell near them with my mother.

You ſay that two at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to ſea,
Yet you are ſeven; I pray you tell,
Sweet maid how this may be?

Then did the little maid reply,
Seven boys and girls are we;
Two of us in the Church-yard lie,
Beneath the Church-yard tree.

You run about, my little maid;
Your limbs they are alive;
If two are in the Church-yard laid,
Then ye are only five.

Their graves are green, they may be ſeen,
The little maid reply'd;
Twelve ſteps or more from mother's door,
And they are ſide by ſide.

My ſtockings there I often knit,
My 'kerchiefs there I hem,
And there upon the ground I ſit;
I ſit and ſing to them.

And often after ſunſet, Sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer,
And eat my ſupper there.

The firſt that died was little Jane,
In bed ſhe mourning lay,
Till God releas'd her from her pain,
And then ſhe went away.

So in the Church-yard ſhe was laid,
And all the ſummer dry,
Together round her grave we play'd
My brother John and I.

And when the ground was white with ſnow,
And I could run and ſlide,
My brother John was forc'd to go,
And he lies by her ſide.

How many are you then, ſaid I,
If they two are in heaven?
This little maiden did reply,
O, maſter, we are ſeven.

But they are dead; thoſe two are dead!
Their ſpirits are in heaven!
'Twas throwing words away; for ſtill
The little maid would have her will,
And ſaid, Nay, WE ARE SEVEN!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXXI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

BENEVOLENCE AND HUMANITY.

ADDRESSED TO YOUTH.

YOUTH is the proper ſeaſon of cultivating the benevolent and humane affections. As a great part of your happineſs is to depend on the connections which you form with others, it is of high importance that you acquire betimes the temper and the manners which will render ſuch connections comfortable. Let a ſenſe of juſtice be the foundation of all your ſocial qualities. In your moſt early intercourſe with the world, and even in your youthful amuſements, let no unfairneſs be found. Engrave upon your mind that ſacred rule of "doing in all things to others, according as you wiſh that they ſhould do unto you." For this end, impreſs yourſelves with a ſenſe of the original and natural equality of men. Whatever advantages you may poſſeſs above others, never diſplay them with an oſtentatious ſuperiority. It becomes you to act among your companions, as man with man. Remember how unknown to you are vicciſſitudes of the world; and how often they, on whom ignorant and contemptuous young men often looked down with ſcorn, have riſen to be their ſuperiors in future years. Compaſſion is an emotion of which you ought never to be aſhamed. Graceful is the tear of ſympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. —Let not eaſe and indulgence contract your affections, and wrap you up in ſelfiſh enjoyments. Accuſtom yourſelves to think of the diſtreſſes of human life; of the ſolitary cottage, the dying parent and the weeping orphan. Never ſport with pain and diſtreſs in any of your amuſements, nor treat the meaneſt inſect with wanton cruelty.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle ſheet. —Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchaſed elſewhere.

REMOVAL.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, jun. and Co. *near the Ferry Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and faſhionable aſſortment of HATS, many of which are of a very ſuperior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low.

Newport, October 6, 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the beſt manner for ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM, ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

Mrs. BRIDGES

At No. 8, Franklin-ſtreet,

Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

THAT ſhe has juſt received from Europe, an elegant aſſortment of the lateſt faſhionable Millenary, conſiſting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it neceſſary to decline, giving any patterns, or ſending any articles out in future.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

Newport, May 11, 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

D. MELVILL,

BEGS leave to preſent his moſt ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the very handſome encouragement they have afforded him in the *Profile line*—and flatters himſelf, that the accuracy of his likeneſſes the neatneſs of his enameling on glaſs, the general ſatisfaction he has given, and his beſt endeavours to pleaſe, will merit and enſure a continuance of their favours.

He has removed his Pentigraph, &c. from the room he lately occupied, to a more commodious ſituation—one door Eaſt (No. 2, Pelham-Street) directly oppoſite Mr *Townsend*'s Coffee-Houſe; where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the morning till Nine at night.

Profile likeneſſes in paper, or elegantly enameled on glaſs, warranted correct, at the uſual prices.

He has on hand, a great variety of very handſome gilt and burniſhed profile frames, very low.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

On MONDAY, the 27th of May next, at XI *o'clock,* A. M. *will be expoſed to Sale, at Public Auction (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale)*

THAT capital eſtate, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, commonly called the Wanton eſtate, conſiſting of a large and elegant Dwelling-Houſe, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers,

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have juſt Received,

A FRESH ſupply of Spring GOODS, which they are determined to ſell as low as can be any where purchaſed in Newport.

N. B. Among them are ſome very Cheap

Engliſh and India Calicoes.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

PALMER & COE,

At No. 18, *Long-Wharf,*

Have now on Hand, and for Sale,

A VARIETY of Cabinet Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms.

☞ They return their grateful thanks for the favours they have received; and hope, by the moſt ſtrict attention to their buſineſs, to merit the encouragement of their friends and the Public.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land, No. 5, Spring-ſtreet, owned and occupied by the ſubſcriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Rhode-Island Diſtrict.

PURSUANT to a Warrant, to me directed, all perſons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Eſquire, Judge of the Diſtrict Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſquire, Collector of the Diſtrict of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, againſt Two Bags of Coffee, containing about one hundred and thirty-four pounds nett of Coffee, of foreign growth and produce, and ſaid to have been entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe in New-York, or at ſome other within the United States for Exportation, with intent to draw back the Duties thereon, and landed or re-landed in ſaid Diſtrict of Newport contrary to law;—and that Trial will be had on ſaid Libel, at a Diſtrict Court to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid Diſtrict, on the *Second Tueſday* of May next, at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon.

W PECK, *Marſhal.*

April 26th, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

FOR SALE

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-Houſe and Orchard thereon now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indiſputable title will be given and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, February 22, 1805

WHEREAS EUNICE, Wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved herſelf in a very improper and unbecoming manner.—All perſons are hereby forbid harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. SIMEON CLARK

Newport, April 26, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES STREET.

Have juſt Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality Sherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts ſouchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Boheado.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL.——Poſſeſſion to be given the 15th day of May next.——For terms apply to *William Ellery*, jun. or

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawſon's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved ſo regularly efficacious for a few years paſt, in reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of thoſe that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but muſt acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawſon's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.

Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The ſale of Dr. *Rawſon's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants ſeem to approve of them very much. I have ſold all you left with me. Thoſe Bitters have had a ſurpriſing effect on ſeveral of my acquaintance, in reſtoring appetite and health to thoſe that were quite low. With reſpect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—Theſe valuable Pills are a moſt excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are uſeful in all other diſorders where purges are neceſſary; they are certain to operate in a ſhort time, without occaſioning the leaſt pain or griping. Theſe Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertiſement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT—A certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very ſhort time, and may be applied with the greateſt ſafety. It alſo cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or ſkin. It is very agreeable in ſmell, and leaves the ſkin ſmooth and beautiful. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the beſt medicine ever yet diſcovered, for *Coughs, Colds, Aſthma, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Conſumption*, and every other diſeaſe incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in uſe is ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe in curing the above complaints as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in diſlodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels of Children and Adults; they are alſo a moſt gentle purge, and the moſt proper phyſic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It takes off all diſagreeable ſmell from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be uſed with the greateſt ſafety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may be purchaſed of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Book and Medicine-ſtore, No. 149, Thames-ſtreet, Newport, who keeps a conſtant ſupply of theſe and of moſt other druggiſts in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

POETRY.

EXTRACT.

[The following ſimple and pathetic ballad, is communicated by a friend for publication in the Mercury. We preſume it will be acceptable even to thoſe who have frequently ſeen it in other publications.]

WE ARE SEVEN.

A SIMPLE child, dear brother Jim,
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in ev'ry limb,
What ſhould it know of death?

I met a little cottage girl,
Of eight years old, ſhe ſaid,
Her hair was thick with many a curl,
That cluſter'd round her head.

She had a ruſtic, woodland air,
And ſhe was wildly clad;
Her eyes were fair, and very fair,
Her beauty made me glad.

Siſters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?
How many? ſeven in all ſhe ſaid,
And wond'ring, look'd at me.

And where are they, I pray you tell?
She anſwer'd, ſeven are we,
And two of us at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to ſea.

Two of us in the Church-yard lie,
My ſiſter and my brother,
And in the Church-yard cottage, I
Dwell near them with my mother.

You ſay that two at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to ſea,
Yet you are ſeven; I pray you tell,
Sweet maid how this may be?

Then did the little maid reply,
Seven boys and girls are we;
Two of us in the Church-yard lie,
Beneath the Church-yard tree.

You run about, my little maid;
Your limbs they are alive;
If two are in the Church-yard laid,
Then ye are only five.

Their graves are green, they may be ſeen,
The little maid reply'd;
Twelve ſteps or more from mother's door,
And they are ſide by ſide.

My ſtockings there I often knit,
My 'kerchiefs there I hem,
And there upon the ground I ſit;
I ſit and ſing to them.

And often after ſunſet, ſir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer,
And eat my ſupper there.

The firſt that died was little Jane,
In bed ſhe mourning lay,
Till God releas'd her from her pain,
And then ſhe went away.

So in the Church-yard ſhe was laid,
And all the ſummer dry,
Together round her grave we play'd
My brother John and I.

And when the ground was white with ſnow,
And I could run and ſlide,
My brother John was forc'd to go,
And he lies by her ſide.

How many are you then, ſaid I,
If they two are in heaven?
This little maiden did reply,
O, maſter, we are ſeven.

But they are dead; thoſe two are dead!
Their ſpirits are in heaven!
'Twas throwing words away; for ſtill
The little maid would have her will,
And ſaid, Nay, WE ARE SEVEN!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXXI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

BENEVOLENCE AND HUMANITY.

ADDRESSED TO YOUTH.

YOUTH is the proper ſeaſon of cultivating the benevolent and humane affections. As a great part of your happineſs is to depend on the connections which you form with others, it is of high importance that you acquire betimes the temper and the manners which will render ſuch connections comfortable. Let a ſenſe of juſtice be the foundation of all your ſocial qualities. In your moſt early intercourſe with the world, and even in your youthful amuſements, let no unfairneſs be found. Engrave upon your mind that ſacred rule of "doing in all things to others, according as you wiſh that they ſhould do unto you." For this end, impreſs yourſelves with a ſenſe of the original and natural quality of men. Whatever advantages you may poſſeſs above others, never diſplay them with an oſtentatious ſuperiority. It becomes you to act among your companions, as man with man. Remember how unknown to you are viciſſitudes of the world; and how often they, on whom ignorant and contemptuous young men often looked down with ſcorn, have riſen to be their ſuperiors in future years. Compaſſion is an emotion of which you ought never to be aſhamed. Graceful is the tear of ſympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. —Let not eaſe and indulgence contract your affections, and wrap you up in ſelfiſh enjoyments. Accuſtom yourſelves to think of the diſtreſſes of human life; of the ſolitary cottage, the dying parent and the weeping orphan. Never ſport with pain and diſtreſs in any of your amuſements, nor treat the meaneſt inſect with wanton cruelty.

FOR SALE,
At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle ſheet. —Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchaſed elſewhere.

REMOVAL.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.
Have removed their Hat Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, jun. and Co. *near the Ferry Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and faſhionable aſſortment of HATS, many of which are of a very ſuperior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low.
Newport, October 6. 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the beſt manner for ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.
Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM, ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

Mrs. BRIDGES
At No. 8, Franklin-ſtreet,
Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

THAT ſhe has juſt received from Europe, an elegant aſſortment of the lateſt faſhionable Millenary, conſiſting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it neceſſary to decline, giving any patterns, or ſending any articles out in future.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*
Newport, May 11, 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

D. MELVILL,

BEGS leave to preſent his moſt ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the very handſome encouragement they have afforded him in the *Profile line*—and flatters himſelf, that the accuracy of his likeneſſes the neatneſs of his enameling on glaſs, the general ſatisfaction he has given, and his beſt endeavours to pleaſe, will merit and enſure a continuance of their favours.

He has removed his Pentigraph, &c. from the room he lately occupied, to a more commodious ſituation—one door Eaſt (No. 2, Pelham-Street) directly oppoſite Mr *Townsend*'s Coffee-Houſe; where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the morning till Nine at night.

Profile likeneſſes in paper, or elegantly enameled on glaſs, warranted correct, at the uſual prices.

He has on hand, a great variety of very handſome gilt and burniſhed profile frames, very low.
Newport, April 26, 1805.

On MONDAY, the 27th of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. *will be expoſed to Sale, at Public Auction (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale)*

THAT capital eſtate, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, commonly called the Wanton eſtate, conſiſting of a large and elegant Dwelling-Houſe, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers,

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.
Newport, April 26, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have juſt Received,

A FRESH ſupply of Spring GOODS, which they are determined to ſell as low as can be any where purchaſed in Newport.

N. B. Among them are ſome very Cheap
Engliſh and India Calicoes.
Newport, April 26, 1805.

PALMER & COE,
At No. 18, LONG-WHARF,
Have now on Hand, and for Sale,

A VARIETY of Cabinet Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms.

☞ They return their grateful thanks for the favours they have received; and hope, by the moſt ſtrict attention to their buſineſs, to merit the encouragement of their friends and the Public.
Newport, April 26, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land, No. 6, Spring-ſtreet, owned and occupied by the ſubſcriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.
Newport, April 26, 1805.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Rhode-Island Diſtrict.

PURSUANT to a Warrant, to me directed, all perſons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Eſquire, Judge of the Diſtrict Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſquire, Collector of the Diſtrict of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, againſt Two Bags of Coffee, containing about one hundred and thirty-four pounds nett of Coffee, of foreign growth and produce, and ſaid to have been entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe in New-York, or at ſome other within the United States for Exportation, with intent to draw back the Duties thereon, and landed or re-landed in ſaid Diſtrict of Newport contrary to law;—and that Trial will be had on ſaid Libel, at a Diſtrict Court to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid Diſtrict, on the *Second Tueſday* of May next, at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon.

W PECK, *Marſhal.*
April 26th, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-Houſe and Orchard thereon now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indiſputable title will be given and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, February 22. 1805

WHEREAS EUNICE, Wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved herſelf in a very improper and unbecoming manner.—All perſons are hereby forbid harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. SIMEON CLARK
Newport, April 26, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, THAMES STREET,
Have juſt Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality Sherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts ſouchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL.——Poſſeſſion to be given the 15th day of May next.——For terms apply to *William Ellery*, jun. or

W. MARCHANT.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
ISAAC THOMPSON,
Of New-London—the following
Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawſon's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved ſo regularly efficacious for a few years paſt, in reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of thoſe that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but muſt acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawſon's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.
Stamford, 10th Octo 1803.

Sir.—The ſale of Dr. *Rawſon's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants ſeem to approve of them very much. I have ſold all you left with me. Thoſe Bitters have had a ſurpriſing effect on ſeveral of my acquaintance, in reſtoring appetite and health to thoſe that were quite low. With reſpect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—Theſe valuable Pills are a moſt excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are uſeful in all other diſorders where purges are neceſſary; they are certain to operate in a ſhort time, without occaſioning the leaſt pain or griping. Theſe Pills are too well known and appreciated through the United States, to need comment in an advertiſement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT—A certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very ſhort time, and may be applied with the greateſt ſafety. It alſo cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or ſkin. It is very agreeable in ſmell, and leaves the ſkin ſmooth and beautiful. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the beſt medicine ever yet diſcovered, for *Coughs, Colds, Aſthma, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Conſumption*, and every other diſeaſe incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in uſe is ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe in curing the above complaints as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in diſlodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels of Children and Adults; they are alſo a very gentle purge, and the moſt proper phyſic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be uſed with the greateſt ſafety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may alſo be purchaſed of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-ſtore, No. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport, who keeps a conſtant ſupply of them, and of moſt other druggiſts in the United States.
Newport, April 19, 1805.